

## HUERTA'S RULE HAS BEEN ONE OF BLOODSHED

**Killing of Madero Marked Beginning of Despotism.**

**MADE VAIN BOAST TO TAFT**

**Dictator Declared He Would Restore Peace at Once, but Refusal of United States to Recognize Him Assured His Downfall.**

Victoriano Huerta took oath as provisional president of Mexico February 19, 1913, the day after President Francisco I. Madero, Jr., had been arrested at the national palace.

Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, vice-president, were shot to death while on a midnight ride under guard from the palace to the penitentiary. The precise manner of their death has never been explained.

One of Huerta's first acts as provisional president was to telegraph William H. Taft, then president of the United States, the following message: "I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

**PROVOKES CIVIL WAR.**

The Mexican republic, however, was at once plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding the issuance by Huerta of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Sonora state congress officially repudiated the provisional government before Huerta settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair.

Zapata, revolutionary leader to the south of the capital, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

Salazar, one of the highest generals in the army, denounced Huerta.

Carranza, constitutionalist leader in Chihuahua, assailed Huerta in a bitter statement made public at San Antonio.

Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the northern army.

Pasqual Orozco of the clan of the northern revolutionists was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared for the new government.

**TAFT LEAVES PROBLEM.**

President Taft, nearing the end of his term, left to his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilson Huerta sent felicitations on the day of the American president's inauguration.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huerta soon faced growing difficulties in raising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold on affairs was weakened by minor constitutionalist victories in the north and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

**HUERTA CALLS ELECTION.**

May 1 Huerta announced that he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The congress selected October 26 as the date of the election, and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta June 3.

Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan July 17.

Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador, was recalled to Washington, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of American interests in Mexico.

**REJECTS PEACE EFFORT.**

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for the republic's peace. Huerta announced that he would not tolerate foreign interference.

Nevertheless Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson.

Huerta rejected all proposals made by the American government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and not be a candidate election day.

Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute. President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before congress to which was attached the correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

**HUERTA ARRESTS DEPUTIES.**

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate October 5 by Senator Dominguez, who had the hardihood to speak what was in the minds of himself and some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared.

The chamber of deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation. To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the deputies' chamber, seized 110 of them and threw them into prison.

Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned deputies.

In the election campaign certain influence close to the dictator worked for his return to the presidency, with General Planquet as his running mate,

and lent color to the persistent report that Huerta really desired to be elected and that his pretenses to the contrary were a sham.

**U. S. DEMANDS HE RESIGN.**

When it became certain that the elections had resulted in no constitutional choice on account of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the American government preemptorily called on him to resign.

In a statement to the diplomatic corps November 9 Huerta announced that he would declare the result of the election null and order another election.

November 12 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation, and Mr. Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

**U. S. VEERS TO CARRANZA.**

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents.

Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, gave strong support to the policy of the United States.

The constitutionalists grew stronger and continued their advance to the south. They captured Victoria, Chihuahua, Juarez and Tullacan.

The situation became so critical that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centers. Torreon soon was taken by the constitutionalists.

**RAISES EMBARGO ON ARMS.**

An embargo placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February of the present year.

A large number of American troops were concentrated on the border, and the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened.

The constitutionalists advanced on Torreon and Monterrey. The former place was captured early in April.

Then came the departure of Mr. Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerta.

**AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ.**

April 21 American bluejackets and marines were landed at Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railroad and the Americans held the port.

Shortly after a mediation proposal from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted. A conference ensued at Niagara Falls.

In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz. These have since remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the constitutionalists' hands and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors were in circulation for many weeks of the resignation of Huerta.

With Huerta's retirement the constitutionalists feel that their revolution has virtually triumphed. They turned against him the moment he overthrew Madero, the constitutional president of Mexico, in February, 1912, and have waged war with unrelenting vigor ever since.

**U. S. TROOPS REMAIN IDEL.**

The prospect of an early solution of the Mexican problem gave both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan much joy, naturally. American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government has been established in Mexico City and recognition has been accorded the new government.

The feeling is general, however, that if Carranza gives guarantees to political offenders as well as the people generally recognition will be promptly extended by the United States and other nations of Central and South America, as well as Europe.

**LAWYER IN PLACE OF POWER**

For the First Time in History Mexican Republic Has a Civilian in Presidential Chair.

Mexico City.—Francisco Carbajal is forty-four years old, a native of the state of Campeche, and a lawyer. Almost ever since the start of his career he has occupied posts in the judiciary. In the Madero administration he was a senator, but relinquished his post to re-enter the supreme court, of which he was chief justice at the time General Huerta appointed him minister of foreign relations.

When General Porfirio Diaz determined in 1911 to treat with the Madero revolutionists, Senor Carbajal proceeded to Juarez as his commissioner.

Senor Carbajal has a reputation for possessing considerable intellectual force and independence of character. His demeanor is quiet. He shuns the exuberance in verbiage and gesticulation to which Latin-Americans are prone. He is courteous, but a man of few words and little given to elaborate compliments.

Besides, he is neat and well groomed in appearance. His features indicate pure European descent, without any admixture of Indian blood.

Altogether he is a man who conveys an impression of reserve power. He is a good man of business.

His probity has never been questioned. He has been sagacious and successful in investments and, while not rich, is a man of independent means. He is a man of family.

## WILL ORGANIZE INTO ONE LARGE RAILROAD UNION

**First Move to Amalgamate All Employees Made.**

**MELLEN FOR THE PRESIDENCY**

**Former Head of New Haven Lines May Be Head of Council to Include All Branches of Roads in New England States.**

Boston.—The first move in a campaign for a Federated Council of Brotherhoods, which shall include first the hundreds of thousands of railway men of New England, then the millions of operatives of the United States and Canada, and ultimately perhaps the workers of Great Britain also, occurred at the Quincy house here.

These railroad workers are split up into more than one hundred organizations. None of them will be asked to abandon its present brotherhood. All of them are to be urged to join in the federation that shall give unity of interest and a power of numbers that by themselves they do not possess. The United States federation of separate states and the federation of the German states into a powerful empire are the models upon which the railway campaign is planned.

The leaders of the movement are confident that when it shall be shown to be a united enterprise with the backing of the great majority of the rail-

road men of New England the former president of the New Haven railroad, Charles S. Mellen, will accept the presidency of the federated council.

The men who are planning the campaign are enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. Mellen for his cordial and fair dealings with the employees of the railway systems he has managed. They have written him about their plan, and in long replies, all in his own handwriting, he has referred to the way their proposal warms his blood and pulls upon his heartstrings.

The originator of the plan is Earl H. Morton of Greenwood, grand president of the Order of Railroad Station Agents. One of its prime promoters is

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F. H. Sidney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, and the field officer, once the movement is actually under way, will be Harry Phillips, formerly deputy mayor of West Ham—the East end of London—where in a population of 1,000,000 he had wide experience with the laboring class. The committee on organization and federation is made up of W. R. Pratt of Walspole, L. B. Twitchell of East Braintree, Dana B. Cutter of Lynn, M. E. B. Barrett of Brookline and William F. Fernald of Swampscott, all of whom are connected with the Order of Railroad Station Agents.

Among those who attended the meeting at the Quincy house were Lieutenant Governor Barry, who was at a meeting in February last and declared for federation, and ex-President Elliot, who is declared to have been "cordially invited because he is opposed to labor organizations and with a purpose of showing him that he is wrong."

It is a big program that has been outlined by the leaders of the federation movement thus:

Not sectional nor merely national, but international in scope.

Not to supersede a single present organization nor to dispossess a single present officer of a railway labor union.

Not to indorse any of the revolutionary doctrines, nor to stand for any of the methods of the I. W. W. and like bodies.

But to avoid petty sectional strikes. To insure some security of tenure.

To secure for the operatives places at the tables of the boards of directors who represent now the financing of the properties.

To demonstrate the partnership between capital and labor.

To secure the power that must come to a labor federation with millions of members and to use that power when necessary.

More in detail, Mr. Sidney indicates the split-up condition of the railway men today by reciting a long list of brotherhoods of which many are large, others not so large, and others, still, small, and all falling of the effectiveness which bigness of numbers and unity of action might have. Among these bodies are:

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men, the Brotherhood of American Signal Men, the Brotherhood of Station Employees (baggage handlers and the like), the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Clerks' Assembly of the K. of L.—in all there are said to be a dozen organizations of clerks in the United States—three divisions of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, the New England Association of Roundhouse Foremen, the New England Association for Maintenance of Way, made up of civil engineers, surveyors and the like; five bodies of trackmen, the Drawbridge Tenders' association, the International Association of Car Workers, the roundhouse helpers, the federated trades, which in some cases have men in more than fifty occupations, and organizations of boiler makers, machinists, blacksmiths, electrical workers, freight house foremen, freight handlers—of whom there are two organizations, the one linked with the K. of L. and the other with the A. F. of L.—and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Nor is this a complete list. But the list is long enough to show the text upon which the whole appeal and argument are based.

Each body was represented in the council by four delegates.

Mr. Mellen, in his letters to Mr. Sidney, said: "It is a great scheme. I fear you are too enthusiastic about myself in connection with it. I am glad the men think me loyal and steadfast enough to lead them. I like to be well thought of by my old associates." And he went on to intimate that possibly his association for 20 years with the capitalistic side of the railway enterprise might prejudice some against him.

Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sidney talk enthusiastically of what Mr. Mellen did when in the New Haven management, a thing, said the English or-

ganizer, that he had never heard of before. "He used to meet his employees in conference at a morning hour and his board of directors at an afternoon hour, and discuss the same problems with both bodies."

Just there comes in the suggestion for the employees to have a representative upon the board of directors. "Why not have them meet at one and the same time, either morning or afternoon, and talk over the matters face to face?" asks Mr. Phillips.

In explaining how he comes to be identified with this movement and his conception of the ends in view, he said:

"In England we have an amalgamation into one great railroad union of more than nine-tenths of the railway employees of the country. When the men caught on to the idea they flocked to join it at the rate of 3,000 a week. It is not an amalgamation for strike purposes. It's like a nation which wants peace."

"In this country, where there are said to be nearly fifty thousand railroad men out of work, we advise not amalgamation, but federation. Get a

great federation and it will command respect and influence now frittered away. In England, when we got the big amalgamation, even the king took notice, and the appointment of the royal commission to confer with us and ascertain our needs and views, is well remembered."

"Through the co-operation of all parties in England we were able to put funds into the enterprise which made a great amount available for emergency purposes. For example, we were able to support a commissariat, and at one clip we sent three shiploads of food to some strikers. Such things may not come here for a long time, if at all, because your men have not really suffered, as yet. But the trade unions over there withdrew their moneys from the sinking funds and put them into this co-operative movement."

"There are plenty of level-headed and able men in the workers' ranks and it's good business to get them represented, not by men of another class with education and influence and out of philanthropic interest, but by members of their own number, on the boards of railway directors. I would have such a representative on the New Haven directorate, the Boston & Maine directorate, the New York Central directorate, the Pennsylvania, and soon."

**German "Cops" to Unionize.**

Berlin.—For some time Berlin policemen have been endeavoring to obtain permission to form a union. When some of them began to make arrangements to follow the example of the firemen (who have a union), Herr von Jagow, the police president of Berlin, issued a prohibition, and as a "disciplinary measure" had the moving spirits transferred to positions away from Berlin. The representatives of the policemen, with their legal advisers, will take the necessary steps to establish a union, despite the latest threats of instant dismissal.

**SURGEON'S KNIFE'S SCARE BOY**

Youthful Culprit Prefers Prison to Being Operated Upon By Physician.

Norristown, Pa.—When John Moskovitz, a Pottstown boy, was arraigned before Judge William F. Solly for larceny physicians impressed upon the jurist the idea that the boy was not responsible for his criminal tendency, but that it was due to a pressure on the brain caused by a blow from a club his father had thrown into a chestnut tree. The court agreed to suspend sentence and try the experiment of an operation. So the boy was sent to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Spring City, with the idea of having an operation performed.

But the lad had no sooner been safely stowed in the asylum than he took leave. He was captured in Chester county and was brought to the jail here and locked up. It is understood that Judge Solly will now sentence him to imprisonment instead of the scalpel.

**Favors Thin Women.**

Chicago.—Women bathers, if they are slim, may wear bloomer bathing suits, according to First Deputy Superintendent of Police Schuestler.

**After the Forest Fire.**

Wallace, Idaho, is still suffering from the disastrous forest fires of 1910, which burned over the watershed that furnishes the water supply of the city. This basin included an area of 2,000 acres and was formerly well timbered with trees from fifty to two hundred years old. These were destroyed by the fires of 1910. The city used to get its water supply not only for domestic purposes, but also for the development of electricity for power and light from that watershed. Before the fires the flow of the stream, at its lowest stages, was never below 1,000 miners' inches. Since the fire the records show that the minimum flow has fallen to about two hundred and fifty miners' inches. Each year they have to get power from steam and to use a considerable part of this power in pumping water. Records of the weather bureau at Wallace show that the precipitation for the years since the fire has been about normal for the region. This seems to demon-

strate that the unevenness in the flow must be due to the destruction of the forest cover of the watershed and not to any change in climate or precipitation. The United States forest service has undertaken to reforest the denuded watershed.

**Ambiguous.**

She—"So sorry to hear of your motor accident." Motorist—"Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through many more." She—"Oh, but I hope not."—Boston Transcript.

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